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World Oil--War or Entente

By WALLACE THOMPSON.

Editor's Note—Two weeks ago we mentioned an article appearing in the May issue of ASIA, the American magazine on the Orient; this article was written by Wallace Thompson who has written two or three books on Mexico and who has made an extensive study of petroleum and the international oil situation. Several of our readers have requested us to publish the complete article. Accompanying the article is a full page map showing the developed and potential petroleum resources of the world. This map shows that most of Canada's estimated eight billion barrels of crude oil lies under the central part of Alberta. We are sorry we are unable to reproduce the map with the article.

(Continued from last week.)

It was the opinion of one important government official that a corporation of the nature proposed would be impossible without new legislation specifically providing for the combination, its acts always to be subject to executive approval. That, to most business men, spelled government operation. Instances were adduced by practical oil men to show that such a group of American oil companies controlling a rich new source of oil discovered abroad might regulate directly or indirectly the price of domestic oil by refusing to pay for it prices which they could beat from the foreign source. The corporation would thus immediately bump into the anti-trust law. Probably the most serious objection to the proposed plan was the likelihood of its offering a challenge to the world. It was felt that with the formation of a gigantic American oil combination under participation in foreign-occupied world have been thrown down by America, and also that the traditional American policy of fighting for the Open Door and equal opportunity for our nationals, as individuals and corporations, was a procedure far less liable to arouse hostility to American participation in foreign-occupied fields. If compromises could not be won from abroad by this method, other means of meeting the opposition could then be considered. When the oil men at the conference were asked whether they would co-operate, there was a good deal of confusion as to whether they were being requested to put their resources behind a joint American enterprise or to work together in whatever individual cases came about. The Doherty and Sinclair interests in the proposed plan. The Standard officials favored the traditional American policy of backing its nationals in their equitable rights.

This is the course the Department of State has followed. The government has been doing its part on the soundest of political and economic bases. The work at The Hague, to get American participation in the Siam concessions in the East Indies, went on. Our able Minister there, William Phillips, fought for the Open Door and the consideration of a favorable Standard bid. The fight was lost in the end and the concession went to the Dutch Shell.

Next developed a more or less acrimonious exchange of courtesies between Secretary Hughes and the British Foreign Office and Secretary Ball and the British Ambassador. The control of the Dutch Shell by British capital was pointed out, and on top of it the significance to Americans of the San Remo Conference of 1920, when, in an agreement negotiated by Sir John Cadman, the British and the French split up between them the old German oil rights in Rumania and Mesopotamia—including the United States. Here trouble might have started, excepting for the opportune arrival of Sir John himself, who came to study, in American laboratories, our excellent and famous American oil-refining methods. Sir John Cadman, who was Professor Cadman of Manchester when he became head of the British Petroleum Executive during the war, is one of the ablest oil men in the British Empire and one of the most charming and understanding of gentlemen. It is due largely to his winning personality and the sincerity of his explanation of the British attitude that the oil question did not reach an acute stage in 1921.

Under his magic faith the oil question is actually in the hands of the calm down. The only difficulty was that San Remo, by its very simplicity, made the Turkish petroleum question (in which alone the United States was interested) a closed issue to us as far as Britain was concerned. Accordingly, from San Remo to Lusanne the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (controlled by the British government) with its 50 per cent interest in the Mesopotamian field, the Dutch Shell with its 25 per cent and France with its 25 per cent, have presented only a blank to all efforts of the United States to reopen the question. The present status of the matter is that discussions which originated in London are still going on, looking to the entrance of an American group of oil companies into participation in the British share. These discussions are not yet completed. The Standard of New Jersey is playing a leading part.

Today there is a line-up of the great oil companies as competitors, with the United States holding the scales of the Standard companies and of our other champion the Sinclair group. The British have Sir John Cadman as their great Jewish bankers in the Dutch Shell, the alignment—behind the scenes—is now in all probability the Standard group and the Anglo-Persian or the Dutch Shell on the other. The logical outcome. The Standard group as a group, is being weakened perceptibly in this country by the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the inroads of the great independents. The Standard of New Jersey in combining with the Anglo-Persian, the purely British government enterprise, will be working with the holder of rich oil-territory all over Europe and western Asia. The Standard of New York, working in eastern Asia, may or may not enter the combination. Just what American companies will participate may be a matter of public knowledge before this article appears. One indirect result of the Washington oil conference may be seen in the final settlement of the American participation. Through the instrumentality of the Department of State, working for American participation, a number of oil companies, representing different interests, have been invited to make up the American group.

Then what is opposed to it? Nothing less than the greatest financial interests in the world—the Jewish bankers of Europe. It is true, I believe, that American oil is actually not supported by American banking. The Standard is in very friendly relationship with certain banking factors in New York, but the support of the oil industry in this country does not come from the banks. It is too highly speculative for that. The independent oil companies, even such forces as Sinclair and Doherty, are regarded as more upstarts in the financial world. Even the Standard, until the recent stock issue of the New Jersey company underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Company, had never gone to bankers for money, and the world oil battle is not being financed, so far as the American oil companies are concerned, by the Wall Street bankers or by the conservative and therefore most powerful financial interests in this country. The Anglo-Persian is, like the Standard, not a child of the banking world of England. The British government put its money into that great Persian property, in part because British bankers did not care to underwrite it back in 1909 when the company was formed. Like the Standard, it represents (outside the 50 per cent government interest) the investment of thousands of Englishmen who bought their stock direct.

So the bankers are not in the Standard or the Anglo-Persian. But they are in the Dutch Shell. The Dutch Shell group is a combination of two companies, each with endless subsidiaries. The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company is a Holland Company. The Shell Transport and Trading Company is British. Back of the Royal Dutch are said to be the great Jewish bank-

ers of Germany and of France—back of the Shell are the Jewish interests of England, the Rothschilds and, openly, the house of Sir Marcus Samuel, now Lord Bearsted. Indeed, in the ramifications of the Dutch Shell combination, the control of the English side, with the English Rothschilds enter here and not in the Dutch company), through the Samuel interest, in control. The Dutch Shell is dominated theoretically by the Royal Dutch shares voting 60 per cent and the English shares voting, and participating in, 40 per cent. But in actuality there are a million shares of the Shell or English company, which by the terms of the combination vote not one vote, but five votes per share. This arrangement gives actual control, though not corresponding participation in the profits, to the English. But here enters another interesting fact; this rule of five votes per share is to continue in force only so long as these shares remain in the Samuel family. Every circumstance indicates that it is the great Jewish banking power, which dominates the Dutch Shell and with which the Standard and the Anglo-Persian companies are the principal competitors.

The very organization of the interlocking companies of the Dutch Shell group indicates this control; for it is the centralization so typical of the financial interests of the international banker, be he Jew or Gentile. Briefly, the Dutch Shell is a holding company for subsidiaries and is not itself a producer or refiner of petroleum. The parent company, under this arrangement, finances its subsidiaries by loans and advances against full security, but takes none of the risk either of investment or of development. An instance in point is the case of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, a great English company formed and carried to full development by Lord Cowdrey, one of the famous engineers of England. The Eagle company was formed about 1909. During the war, it furnished to a large extent the oil for England's navy. The Eagle was sold out, however, to the Dutch Shell. Thereupon the company was re-organized. The shares, however, the Dutch Shell were resold to the public—on Lord Cowdrey's reputation—and the Dutch Shell remained sitting in the background, but with this difference: it had made a perpetual operating contract for the Eagle company's properties. Since that time the oil production of Mexico has declined and the Eagle shares are less valuable than they were. But the Eagle can lose all its wells, and its pipelines and ships can rust away, and the Dutch Shell will feel the loss not a bit; for the Dutch Shell has nothing but a perpetual operating contract—the public holds the shares.

At the head of the Dutch Shell group of companies is one of the most interesting figures in the oil world—Sir Henri W. A. Deterding. Sir Henri is a Hollander by birth, a Jew by race, a British subject by adoption and a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire by creation of King George. He sits in power and state in one of the upper floors of one of the few great modern buildings of the City in London, St. Helen's Court, a magnificent structure reared in a tiny back alley called "Great St. Helen's". Last summer I talked with Sir Henri Deterding in his office. He sat behind a wide, long and slightly curved table desk, gray-haired, nervously active, with keen eyes looking at me over half-lenses. We talked only of oil. He complained of the lack of understanding of oil problems by the people of this world—all oil men complain of that. He observed, however, with tense shrewdness that this ignorance among the "backward nations" was their power. The democracies will not learn; for when they know, they lose their power to face us down. They will not learn; nor will they let their people learn. "I asked him if there was a way to a clear understanding of oil problems. "No," he answered quickly. "Every man has his opinion and whether it is good or bad, it is different. The more experts there are, the more new opinions. The oil question rests upon mistakes and misunderstandings. There are no substantial facts."

So we went on. In the end I asked him what he would be the solution of the oil struggle between companies and between governments. He looked at me over those half-lenses, grimly. "Natural law," he said, and that alone, will solve it in the end. That alone, natural law, will solve it.

These two forces are, in their turn, facing the problem of control, of the other nations of this continent, the "backward nations," as they call them. Their part, their story, is but little considered, but it, too, is vital to the future. Mexico and Russia have led the van of the "backward nations"—Mexico, with nationalization that it does not enforce and anti-foreignism that furnishes a potent example to the other nations of this continent, and Russia with nationalization that works and a new example that is not so tempting. But Russia, through its advocates and allies in neighboring countries, is wielding a great influence, and the "backward nations" do not any longer take kindly to being dominated by the civilization that the great commercial oil companies represent.

Economic nationalism is one of the great facts of the new world. The Americans and the British, in their ransacking of South America and Asia for oil concessions, have given excellent examples of economic nationalism for the encouragement of their weaker brothers. And the weaker brothers are taking advantage of the lesson. There is hardly an independent nation in the world today, not excepting the United States, that is not in some way or another, excluding foreigners from participation in oil development. Venezuela is the shining example of one nation who does not—Venezuela, where British and American companies are drilling and developing oil fields under generous conditions, is on the verge of the greatest oil activity known since the wells of Mexico were brought to the attention of a startled world. Elsewhere, China is friendly to the foreigner, but China is disturbed, and more than that, the Standard of New York has tried drilling in some of the wells of China, and has found the results disappointing. This fact means that for the present and so long as proximity to tide-water is so important, the oil territories of China will not be developed fully.

The rest of the world is making a fetish out of oil. Siam, for instance, is quietly working to find out what it has in oil resources, and an American engineer, Wallace Lee (unconnected with the Standard, as was carefully ascertained beforehand), is studying the deposits for the Emperor. When Siam is ready to open its oil fields, it will do the opening on a basis thoroughly satisfactory to the Siamese. Everywhere in the East a similar tendency is apparent. The western world has talked so much about its need of petroleum and the news has portrayed so far, that the Orient is very certainly awakening in this case to opportunity and to its rights.

We have yet to draft an international petroleum code. The oil companies and the nations, like ourselves that are increasingly dependent upon petroleum must, in the end, find a way peaceably to reconcile their needs with the rights of the countries in which petroleum is found. It is no longer possible, as it has never been just, for us to take because we have the power and not even because we have the imperative need. Our civilization must give fairly to the "backward nations" what they want in return for what it wants. But that does not mean that mere money-purchase will in all cases make for justice and peace. We have not been very successful in our chief attempt, so far, at this mode of exchange: into Mexico we have tossed a golden apple over which revolutionists have fought and torn each other; and, as an inevitable result, they have torn us when they have finished with their own. There is a way, however, which I hope to present in a subsequent article, by which the nations may reach an oil entente. It may entail in the end the rationing of gasoline and the concerted drilling of wells only under strict supervision of some vast super-organization of governments great and small. It is something that will battle more mightily than Standard and Anglo-Persian oil companies against the operation of the natural law.

Big Gasser Brought In

GLADYS BELLE WELL NORTH SWEET GRASS HILLS HAS FLOW OF 10,000,000 FEET A DAY

Only Three Miles From Boundary and 12 Miles S. E. of Rogers Well—Makes Eastern Side of Field Look Good.

Twelve miles south and east of the Rogers-Imperial well, what is believed to be the biggest gasser in the State of Montana has just come in, with confirmation given by the owners of the well, the Gladys-Belle Oil Company. It is reported that it is making 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. It has been controlled and the gas is being utilized for fuel purposes. The strike was made at 1,640 feet.

The coming in of a giant gas flow in this well has a tremendous bearing on drilling operations on the Canadian side, and will contribute much toward pulling interest northward, as all indications now point to the trend of the border field this way. The Rogers-Imperial drilled into a strong gas flow at 900 feet. So strong was it that it gave the drillers no end of trouble before it was placed under control. This may be only a foretaste of what may occur in the next few hundred feet in the Rogers well, in view of the strike in the Gladys Belle.

Confidence in the east end of the field and the structure being tested out by the Canadian Oil and Refining Company is materially augmented by

the big gasser located only a 20-minute drive by car, and it is considered almost certain by local oil men that the Rogers well will encounter this immense gas flow at practically the same horizon as the Gladys-Belle, following perhaps at a lower depth by oil.

Mr. C. Rogers, president of the Canadian Oil and Refining Company, stated this morning that he was aware of the record gas strike in the Gladys-Belle, and admitted that it looked "very encouraging."

The Gladys-Belle located in section 19-37-4c, was spudded in about a year ago. Endless difficulty was encountered by caving and casing trouble, and for a time the hole was abandoned. Drilling was resumed this spring, resulting in the big gas strike. The well is east of the Sweetgrass arch and 36 miles from the Kevin-Sunburst field. It is about 150 miles north of Great Falls. The structure covers a tremendous area, closure being formed on the south by the dip of the Sweetgrass hills, while it dips to the north across side international boundary.

The best gassers in Northern Montana were previously the Ohio-Berg No. 1 and California-Abell well in the Kevin-Sunburst field.

The Gladys Belle-Brown well has not been gauged. The acreage about the well is held almost solely by the Gladys Belle and the Montana-Canada.

Encouraging Developments in Northern End of Border Oil Fields Are Seen

Imperial Oil Strike of Oil Strata and Gladys-Belle Gas Strike Raise High Hopes

C. C. Coulter, head of the geological department of the Canadian Oil and Refining Company, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Coulter recently visited the Gladys-Belle well just across the line from the Rogers-Imperial, and confirms the story given out of the tremendous gas flow encountered at 1,640 feet.

Mr. Coulter and his staff, also studied the dips northward from the Gladys-Belle location, gathering valuable data for his company. The strike of gas in such huge quantities twelve miles from the Rogers well is looked upon by Mr. Coulter with significance and bears out his contention that the largest gas and petroleum discoveries will be made north of the Kevin-Sunburst field.

The gas is being used for fuel and is saving the Gladys-Belle company \$100 a day. Until now crude oil has been used, being hauled from Sunburst.

It is interesting to note that the grounds of the old gassers drilled by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, who some years ago, drilled in the Sweet Grass Hills structure in search of a large commercial natural gas field.

In the A.C.M. wells good oil showings were found in the sand lying about 150 feet below the gas sands. Officials of the Gladys-Belle give it as their belief that oil will be encountered in this well at about the same depth below the big gas sand. The A.C.M. wells were capped before either the Ketenari or the Ellis sands were penetrated. The Gladys-Belle will be carried through each of these formations.

This test will be a most important one for Lethbridge and Southern Alberta, for it will contribute valuable information bearing on the present contention of well-known geologists on both sides of the line that the gathering area of the Northern Montana field is from the north in Canada.

BIG OIL GUSHER CAME IN TUESDAY MONTANA FIELD

Oil is Flowing at Rate of 3,500 Barrels Daily in Giant Producer

Midnorthern Well, drilling in 36-2W centre of production in the Northern Montana field, came in Tuesday and looks like the biggest well by far to date. The well came in as a gusher the third to be found in the field—the flush production being estimated at 5,000 barrels. It is still flowing at the rate of 3,500 barrels daily. The bringing in of this giant producer about one year after the discovery of oil at Kevin by Gordon Campbell, speaks volumes for the border field. In fact it establishes a record.

On the Canadian side, according to reports reaching this city Tuesday, the Patterson-McCullough well in section 8-1-15 was spudded in Tuesday morning. The Mouldie company will spud in a few days in 4-1-15.

Gladys Belle Strikes

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The coming in of this huge gas flow in this well has a tremendous bearing on drilling operations on the Canadian side, and will contribute much toward pulling interest northward as all indications now point to the trend of the border field this way. The Rogers Imperial drilled into a strong gas flow at 900 feet. So strong was it that it gave the drillers no end of trouble before it was placed under control. This may be only a foretaste of what may occur later in the Rogers well in view of the strike at the Gladys Belle. It is expected here that the Rogers well, drilling at 1,500 feet, will strike this gas in the next 150 feet with oil sand another 100 feet deeper.

Alberta is on the eve of the greatest oil development in its history, in the opinion of S. E. Slipper, recently resigned government petroleum engineer, Edmonton. Mr. Slipper has collected authentic data from every section of activity in the province and has personally visited most of the wells. While not expecting this movement to reach its height this year, Mr. Slipper is confident that from two to three years with see discoveries of oil and gas in Alberta that will fulfill the hopes of the most sanguine. This was one of his reasons for resigning his government post, as he desired to be in a position to take an active part in the coming development which he foresees.

Successful Cultivation Of Variety Of Small Fruits By Farmers Of Prairies

Compared with 1921, the year 1922 at the Jordan Station, Manitoba, saw an increase of two hundred per cent. in the number of letters received, which made enquiry as to culture of fruits, says W. R. Leslie, Superintendent of the Experimental Station. There is a decided tendency for farmers and others, on the prairies, to think about being more self-dependent in regard to foodstuffs and a pleasing tendency towards the improving of their home surroundings, in the light of the experiences at the different prairie experimental stations in growing fruits, it is evident that fruit plantations may successfully be established and maintained. Because of present economic conditions and the war of the homesteaders, the establishment of home fruit plantations may well be generally encouraged.

Any good wheat soil is suitable for most of the commercial hardy fruits. The soil is to be well worked, comparatively free from weed seeds, free from alkali, and to have good natural drainage. If there are several exposures available, choose the northerly or north-easterly slope.

The next considerations are a substantial windbreak and selection of hardy varieties. It is not necessary to delay setting out the fruits until the shelter develops. But the shelter belt should be planted, at the latest, the same year as the fruit bushes, trees, etc., are set out. As temporary protection from the winds in summer, and to serve as a snow trap in winter, two or more rows of sunflowers may be planted about the fruit garden area. The sunflowers may be supported with a couple of rows of hemp. Hemp stands up through the winter and tends to grow taller than the sunflowers. The sunflowers are to be decapitated as soon as flower heads form, otherwise they will probably blow over. When the heads are cut off the stalks ripen up and most of them remain standing the following spring. The hemp is allowed to develop uninterrupted by any pruning. Hemp seed is sometimes difficult to secure and good results are more likely from home-grown seed, as the seed rapidly loses its vitality.

The permanent shelter belt may well include a closely planted hedge of caragana. For further advice in regard to the composition of the shelter, the recommendation is that enquiry be made to the nearest tree planting division, Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask., or to your nearest experimental station or agricultural college.

Best results are secured from a shelter belt which extends on all four sides of the fruit area. On the north and west have the windbreak sufficiently removed. The house is allowed for snow drifts to accumulate. If the shelter is immediately against the fruit trees, grievous losses may be expected from crushing by snow.

Select those suited to your conditions. It is well to make direct enquiry of your nearest experimental station, as there are a number of different climatic zones on the prairies.

By way of general suggestion, set out raspberries, currants and plums.

There are varieties of each of these types that are harder than is necessary for success in any normal year. Black currants are not so hardy as some red currants, but there are a number of varieties of sufficient hardiness.

Strawberries are worthy of continuous trial. The supply of moisture in May and June is apparently the chief limiting factor.

Crab apples may well be attempted in all localities and large apples are already successfully grown in Southern Manitoba and to a lesser degree at Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

Plums are the most attractive prospect in tree fruits. There are improved native varieties for the north, and there are very excellent varieties, some of which carry a large proportion of Japanese plum character in their constitution, for the south. Sand cherry hybrids, grown in bush form, are a valuable possession.

Further Irrigation Plans

Farmers in the district of Raymond and Magrath are forming an irrigation district to bring 60,000 acres under irrigation. They will apply to the government for enabling legislation, and for the guaranteeing of the bonds of the district. Work on the Lettbridge-Northern irrigation district is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that water will be turned into some of the ditches this year.

It is 12,000 miles from England to Australia.

W. N. U. 1472

Rare Bird Secured

For Chicago Museum

Hunters of Amazonian Country Call It "Lost Soul"

John Zimmer, Assistant Curator of the Field Museum, Chicago, who arrived by the Booth liner Panama from a year's search along little visited parts of the Amazon for natural curiosities, brought a rare specimen of a nocturnal bird that he says the wild head hunters of the Amazonian country call "alma perdida," or lost soul.

Mr. Zimmer said it has a "wall that combines the softness of the hare with the blood-curdling qualities of the war cry of the American Indian." A head hunter's legend, Mr. Zimmer said, has it that the bird learned its "funeral shriek" from three small children abandoned by their stepmother in the jungle.

Mr. Zimmer spent thirty-five nights, according to the story that arrived with the dead bird, hunting for the "lost soul" and finally saw it "all-housed against the moon" and brought it down with a shot. It is mottled gray and resembles the whip-poor-will, but is a little larger.

Among the other treasures he will take to Chicago is a fly called the "white shawl" because that is what it resembles.

Dual Shorthorns In Manitoba

Foundation of Herd Imported From England Twenty Years Ago

Special attention is paid at the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm, to the dual Shorthorn, and as a great many farmers in the province are taking to the strain, it is found impossible to supply the demand for good bull calves. The superintendent of the farm, in his report of the work accomplished in 1922, says that the foundation of the herd, which is now fully accredited, was a small importation from England twenty years ago, and that the herd was transferred from Ottawa twelve years ago. Since then, the milk producing ability of the herd has been developed and uniformity of type greatly improved. Bulls of good milk producing ancestry, for themselves good individuals both in regard to beef type and milk production, are used. Poor females are rigidly culled. At present the herd numbers seventy animals of excellent quality.

Famous Amusement Place Closed

Business Places Will Occupy Site of Great Hippodrome

The New York Hippodrome has given its last show. Modern business wants the site where over a period of 18 years 40,000,000 people witnessed the spectacles that increased in grandeur each season and so the curtain has gone down on the best known of New York theatrical production for the last time. Eighteen hundred people went out of work. Some of them were only new comers, but others had been with the giant playhouse since its first performance on April 12, 1905.

Okanagan Valley Fruit

Over two and a half million boxes of apples were shipped out of the Okanagan Valley in 1922, an increase of eighty thousand boxes over the previous year. In addition there was shipped in 1922, 251,820 boxes of crab apples; 86,354 boxes of pears; 111,006 crates of plums; 165,309 crates of apricots; 109,091 crates of cherries; 9,638 crates of raspberries; 9,135 crates of strawberries; other fruits, 12,471 crates.

Play the Game

A citizen who is in favor of the enforcement of only the laws for which he has voted, and in the principle and wisdom of which he agrees, is not a law-abiding citizen of a democracy. He has something of the autocratic spirit. He is willing to govern but not to be governed. He is not willing to play the game according to the rules of the game.—Ex-President William Howard Taft.

Japs' Queer Belief

Near the close of the New Year in Japan, the housewives get busy and inspect carefully breakfast, dinner and tea sets. Each piece of china or earthenware which shows a crack is singled out and a new piece is bought in its place. Cracked china brings ill-luck, according to the Japanese belief.

Paris newspaper started by janitors is bankrupt. It cleaned up no better than janitors do.

It's awfully hard to find your conscience after it has been misplaced.

Island In Pacific Of Volcanic Origin

Discovery Was Made By Captain of Japanese Steamer

As a result of volcanic disturbance on the floor of the Pacific Ocean a new island fifty feet above sea level and about half a mile in circumference has been suddenly brought into existence off French Indo-China.

The discovery of the "island" was made by the captain of the Japanese steamer Wakasa Maru, while traveling between Singapore and Hong Kong. The report was confirmed by the British cruiser Carlyle, which conducted an investigation.

When notified of the discovery, members of the faculty of Tokyo University declared that the island was undoubtedly of volcanic origin. While there is no volcanic belt in that part of the sea, its locality is not very far from the volcanic belt in the neighborhood of the Philippines.

The question of territorial right has been raised. According to international law, any island newly discovered in the open sea outside the three-mile limit of any country belongs to the country of which the discoverer is a citizen or subject.

Electricity From The Air

Apparatus Extracts Juice From Ozone to Light Homes

Joseph Dencoff, a young Hungarian engineer, he is only twenty-two years old, is reported to have invented an apparatus for extracting electric current from the air without the least expense. The chief feature of his device is a mast similar to those which are used for wireless telegraphy, and the electric energy gained from the air varies according to the height of the mast. He claims that he would be able to reach forty thousand volts at a height of nine hundred feet. The inventor has fitted several houses with his apparatus, supplying electric current for their lighting. It has been observed that the current is strongest at noon and weakest at about midnight.

Canada's Ocean Crops

Sea Fish Catch in 1922 Valued at \$20,963,234

Canada's sea fish catch in 1922 amounted in value to \$20,963,234, an increase of about \$2,500,000 over the previous year. British Columbia stands first among the provinces in the proportion of the value of its sea fish catch, with Nova Scotia a close rival and New Brunswick, Quebec and Prince Edward Island following in the order stated. The principal British Columbia catch last year was salmon, with a value of \$5,015,202. The halibut catch amounted to \$2,563,099.

Would Make Chicago Good

Morgan Collins, new police chief, has announced a determination to make Chicago a "one o'clock town." Collins asked Corporation Counsel Busch for an opinion on legality of closing all cabarets and cafes at that hour. The move is aimed at notorious resorts and "black and tan" cabarets, which now run all night.

English Railway Traffic Heavy

The railways of Britain carried 1,156,470,000 passengers, 361,415,000 tons of goods and minerals, and 16,700,000 head of livestock during 1922, showing gross receipts of 237,800,000 pounds and an expenditure of 190,600,000 pounds.

They Save Every Minute of it



Spokesman (at largely attended meeting)—And be it resolved,—that if humans were to emulate us in the matter of Daylight Saving it would be very much to their benefit, both in health and happiness, and such time and energy wasting controversies as are taking place at present amongst them would be unnecessary. (Unanimously approved.)

WESTERN EDITORS



F. W. G. Sergeant, Editor and Proprietor of The Times, Kansas City, Mo.

Tuberculosis Association

Annual Meeting to be Held at Edmonton on June 12 and 13

The cost of operation for 1922 of the mothers' allowance schemes, now in operation in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, has been announced by the Secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association here. The total is \$2,539,036. Of this amount, nearly eleven per cent. went to 572 mothers and 2,487 children.

At the annual meeting of the association which is to be held in Edmonton, June 12 and 13, full consideration of the workings and results of these schemes will be taken up.

New Butter Regulations

Motion to Amend Dairy Industries Act Is Adopted

On the motion of Hon. W. R. Mather, Minister of Agriculture, the House adopted a resolution to amend the Dairy Industries Act, 1914, and to provide regulations regarding butter substitutes and the re-manufacture of butter, the character and weight of butter, the keeping of records by manufacturers or dealers in butter and cheese, and the examination of such records by inspectors, methods of establishing the guilt of persons charged with the violation of the act, and the procedure to be followed in all such cases.

Newsprint Shipped to U.S.

Canada Supplied U.S. With 88 Per Cent. of Total Importation

During the past year Canada supplied 88 per cent. of the total importations of newsprint into the United States, an increase of 3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Shipments in 1922 amounted to 896,312 tons, as against 852,294 in the previous year. In addition to newsprint Canada supplies the United States with large quantities of pulp and pulpwood, which amounts to several millions of dollars in value each year.

Make North Bay a City

Consideration of the necessary steps to secure incorporation of North Bay as a city, is among the items on the North Bay Board of Trade's programme for this year.

Be a reformer if you will, but begin on yourself.

Heavy Grain Production For Last Year On The Western Indian Reserves

A Day of Joy

Royalty Needed as the Bond of the Commonwealth

A Glasgow baillie—they call aldermen baillies in Scotland, and in these radical days have some eccentric ones—took the occasion of the royal wedding to rail roundly at kings and the "inept, insane, brutal monarchial system." The Lord Provost, or whoever was in the chair, gave it back to him in Gallowgate Scotch, and then the crowd broke up in confusion. Another communist unfurled a red flag in a London street, amid the millions who were there to pay a natural homage to a national bride. The crowd was made up, according to nature, chiefly of women, which went ill for the red flag man, for the police could not get near him the day and his bearer were both in the dust, the flag beyond repair. Shall we have royalty, or shall we not? The aforesaid millions are the answer. Humanity wants that sort of thing, and is put to shifts where it has not got it. A flag is a poor substitute for a live royal family. Hence, to royalty has, in England, survived centuries of very objectionable kings. It is in blossom today with a virtuous royal family utterly loyal to the people. Royalty is needed just now as the bond of the commonwealth. Theories are horses that run off with impracticable people. The British constitution is made up of venerable but useful fictions. The real ruler of the country was probably at the ceremonial that filled the heart and imagination of the nation, if his throat was well enough. But government went on undisturbed by the royal event. The divinity that still "doth hedge a king" not only sustains the British throne, but many thrones are looking to it for model and support in these days when the imperialism which recently reduced a number of monarchs to their fall has gone to grass at Doorn—Montreal Witness.

"The Indians in the west are not dying out, but are very gradually increasing in numbers and the results of their farming operations in 1922 show how far they have advanced in the way of self-support and independence. In the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Indian farmers harvested 745,569 bushels equally divided between wheat and oats. In addition to this total of well up to three-quarters of a million bushels of grain, the Indians produced more than 70,000 bushels of potatoes and 47,300 tons of hay. They also summered so much old land and 'broke' so much new land that it is expected that they will have a larger area under crop this year than last. In the way of livestock, they own 18,000 horses and have over 28,000 head of cattle. They leased 200,000 acres of land for various purposes.

"Large as these figures are in the aggregate, they are all the more important when it is remembered how short is the time which the Indians have been farming. These gratifying results are both a reward of the faith that the system and carried out the training system and also a promise of still greater things in the future.

"When Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, who is also head of the Department of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Duncan C. Scott, the Deputy Superintendent General, visited a number of the western reserves on a tour of inspection last autumn, harvesting was in progress and they were struck with the big crops being garnered and also with the efficient farming methods used by many of the Indians, especially those who had been trained in industrial schools. They felt sure that the final returns would show good results for the season's operations, and the figures given above amply confirm their expectations."

Mirror Prevents Auto Accidents

Enables Driver to See Road Directly In Rear

Accidents on the highways could be greatly decreased by the passage of uniform state laws requiring every truck to carry a mirror, giving a view of the road immediately to the rear, and by requiring every home-drawn vehicle, as well as automobile, to display some sort of light when using the roads at night.

Motor trucks need mirrors for they travel at a slower rate of speed than passenger cars and the noise of the engine completely drowns out the warning horn of the motorist behind who is blowing for the road. Often they will avenge at the time the passenger car is about to pass and this means an accident. As for the light on a horse-drawn vehicle, the need for it is obvious. The motorist, coming up behind such a vehicle and being blinded by the headlights of a car coming from the opposite direction, cannot see the horse-drawn vehicle until he is right on it.—Farm Life.

Florida Is Lowest State

Everglades Are Only Fifty Feet Above Sea Level

Florida, speaking physically, is the lowest state of the union. The geological survey has just completed a topographical investigation showing that the Peninsula State's highest elevation, located in Polk County and known as "Iron Mountain," is only 325 feet above sea level. The widely known Everglades comprising an area of 150 miles long and about 100 miles broad, are at an average elevation of less than 50 feet above the sea, while the surface of the shallow lake within them, Okeechobee, is not quite 20 feet above the sea level.

Canada's Trade Increases

During the fiscal year ended March 31, Canada's total trade increased nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. The amount was \$1,748,530,880, an increase over the previous year of \$246,837. The principal development was in exports, which increased during the year \$191,988,763. Among Canada's domestic exports agricultural products ranked first with a value of \$283,425,251. Next came wood, wood products and paper, valued at \$288,756,205.

Farmers Are Buying

An altogether unusual amount of farm machinery is being sold and contracted for the spring, according to reports from rural districts. Drills, cultivators and ploughs are in demand, and binders are being ordered in anticipation of the harvest.

Search For David's Tomb

Sacred Sites Will Not Be Upset By Excavations

The recent announcement that excavations are to be made at Jerusalem in a search for David's tomb has aroused anxiety in some religious circles in London, where it was feared that the world would devastate sacred sites.

The colonial office, however, has issued a reassuring statement asserting that the actual location of the ancient City of David was not on the spot mentioned by tradition. Archaeologists long ago established, the statement says, that the city stood on a little triangular square of ground called the Temple Mount, south of the present Jerusalem. It is on this site, which has hitherto been of no religious interest to Christians, Jews or Mohammedans, that the excavations in the search for David's tomb are to be made.

A Little Easier

In the home where mother does all her own work, it is sometimes wise to have Tuesday for washday rather than the custom-made Monday. The house is always in disorder from Sunday, with so many things to put away and so much accumulated dust that it takes most of Monday to straighten it out. In the afternoon a cold supper could be prepared for Tuesday, and washday would not seem such a horror with the knowledge that the house is in order before one starts.

IRMA TIMES

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Canada, by The Times publishers.
The Alberta Oil Gazette
Irma, Alberta, Canada

OPEN for Business

WE ARE Open for Business. Our Dray will meet all trains and cream will be graded as soon as it reaches the Creamery. We aim to satisfy all our patrons and solicit your business.

Irma Creamery Co. Ltd

IRMA,

ALBERTA

Drillers
& Promoters

WE CONTROL SOME OF THE CHOICEST ACREAGE IN THE IRMA-FABYAN AND WAINWRIGHT FIELDS.

If you are looking for a Good Drilling Proposition we can arrange for a choice contract on 1,000 acres at a 1-8th royalty.

Irma Oil Holdings Ltd N.P.L

Irma,

Alberta

Be Prepared for Emergency

Mr. Hugh McLennan, the Rawleigh Man will be at Irma for some time and will be pleased to meet any patrons of the well-known Rawleigh Products.

No one knows what will be needed during the months ahead. A few dollars spent with the Rawleigh Man may be a big saving in case of emergency.

Hugh McLennan
RAWLEIGH RETAILER

WANT ADS.

FOR RENT OR SALE

S. W. 1-4 Sec. 10-46-8-w. Fifty acres ready for crop. Fenced but no buildings. Cash rental or will sell for \$10 per acre. Write or wire R. Irving 10122-102nd St., Edmonton. 51-3p.

STAYED—to N.W. 1-4 28-46-10-w. One Black Stallion, marks, star and white and indistinct brand on left side. Harold Whidden, Jarow, 3p.

LOST—Wednesday, April 25th, on road between Irma and Edmonton, one roan and sable mule. Liberal reward will be given to finder. —Apply Irma Motors, Irma, Alta. 1-3c

ESTRAY—On the premises of J. Letour, One Red Steer, two years old, white head, white legs, white bellie, brown end of tail white, branded, lazy harness over bar, on right rib, on Sec. 8-46-7-w. —A. L. Dietrich, Brandreder, Fabyan.

When in Edmonton—

Let's Meet
and Eat
at the
SEASTA Cafe

A. E. MARTIN, Prop
10009 Jasper Ave.

VIKING

Manager Runyon's re-organized and re-juvenated senior ball team appeared for the first time on the local grounds last Friday evening with the Riley aggregation as opponents. A large crowd turned out to see the encounter which proved to be a class exhibition. The Riley team won by the score of 6 to 3. Two or three costly errors at critical times lost the game for Viking. Manager Runyon has gathered together a very classy aggregation of ball tossers, including, Clem Loughlin, of hockey fame, Monte Hoskins, Art Horton, Ery Jones, Art Reishus, Wylie Brown, Stoppruk, a new catcher, Harland Hilliker and Chester Gravett. Features of the game were a hard drive to left field by Clem, and a catch of a fly ball by Harland. Brown and Monte were in the box for Viking.

From all appearances Viking is in for a good season of baseball. The team plays at Riley today and at Holden on Monday next.

On May 24th the Ladies Auxiliary of the Community church demonstrated their ability to put over a real sports day. Inspired by beautiful weather, the final preparations were completed by noon, and all was ready. Shortly after 2 P. M. the married men of the town stacked up against the single men in a game of baseball and clearly demonstrated the fact they had not forgotten the grand old game. Tied pitched for the married men putting over some puzzling curves. Whether it was that the married men were not as much excited by the cheers of the fair sex as were the single coits, or whether Venner's umpiring had something to do with it, we are compelled to tell the world that the single men lost.

Then followed a game of basketball between two high school teams. This was interesting as well as a good practice for the girls. A most interesting horse shoe tournament was then run off by Mr. Campbell, who had charge of the men's games.

On Friday evening last the High school baseball team motored to Killam for a return game. Bassett kept up his reputation as a practical fan by taking a load of boys. Long's car was divided between the boys and girls. Mrs. Long accompanying the team. Angus Ross took four boys in his car. Guess who Mr. Porter chartered? His wife was along. Fred Ross also appeared before the game. With about 18 rooters the high school team hardly realized that they were away from home. Game was called at 6:30. In the first two innings seven men faced each pitcher. In the third Viking struck a great batting rally. Eleven men faced the Killam pitcher before the side was retired, Viking putting over six runs.

The final score stood twelve to ten in Viking's favor, incidentally being Viking's fifth straight win of the season. The game was fast and ragged by turns, but intensely exciting at all times, and always in doubt.

The people of Viking who were privileged to hear the programme given by the Junior choir of the Community church were given a real musical treat. Sunday morning the choir composed of about thirty voices gave three anthems with the assistance of six little soloists, Mary Hilliker, Muriel Wittmann, Phyllis Collier, Violet Venner, Irene Egedahl and Dorothy Jones. Sunday evening the choir gave another programme to a full church notwithstanding the inclement weather. After giving several selections, Jean Campbell gave a recitation, and Rev. Upton spoke on "The spiritual Education of our Young People."

Mr. Upton said the government in their curriculum demands from 27 to 30 hours a week for education, but only from 20 to 30 minutes were given on Sabbath for their spiritual education. Seldom is there teaching in the home and it is left to the Sabbath school teachers to train the young folks. He invited all to come to the Sabbath school—"we have a very efficient staff of officers and teachers" and although the church was disagreeable there were 138 in school. Rev. Upton's talk closed with an earnest appeal to the parents to train the children "in the way they should go and when they are old they will not depart from it."

The good rains over the week-end has put a different aspect upon crop conditions in general all over the province. This district received a goodly share of the downpour which was a regular sod soaker. Everything has put on a greener and brighter hue.

Fire is reported to have destroyed the home and granary belonging to Mr. T. H. Neilson, nine miles south-east of town, last Thursday. Both Mr. and Mrs. Neilson were away from home. Origin of the fire is unknown. The loss we understand, was partially covered by insurance.

Those who have the best interests of the hospital and hospital district at heart will turn out and vote for the passing of the debenture issue on June 9th. This is an obligation that rests with every ratepayer.

Dr. S. R. McGregor

Physician and Surgeon

Day and night calls at office back of Drug Store.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY No. 1036.

Royal Black Preceptory meets on the last Thursday in each month in Larson's hall.

J. W. Graydon, W. P. F. W. Watkinson, Reg. Dr. S. R. McGregor, Treas.

IRMA L. O. L. No. 2066

Meet on the last Thursday in each month in Larson's Hall

Visiting Orangemen Always Welcome. F. W. Watkinson, W. M. J. W. Graydon, R. S. Dr. S. R. McGregor, F. S.

H. W. LOVE

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MAP OF IRMA OIL FIELD showing locations of wells, elevations, etc., mailed to any address for \$1.00.

McKAY TURNER CO., 514 Tegler Block, Edmonton.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public At Irma every Thursday.

For Special Appointment Phone No's 13 or 85 Wainwright.

S. R. BOWERMAN AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.

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In Irma Every Saturday

IRMA POOL ROOM

and

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SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOES CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. A. HEDLEY
PROPRIETOR.

SELKIRK HOTEL

EDMONTON

Robt. McDonald, Prop

Rates:

Single \$1.50 to \$3. day.
Double \$2.50 to \$4. day.

Right in the heart of the City. All large Retail Stores and Theatres near the SELKIRK.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Fresh Killed Beef & Pork

BACON

Fresh Smoked every week.

35c pr lb. by the Piece.

Smoked Jowls 20c.

Cooked Meat, Dill Pickles

PIGS BOUGHT ANY DAY.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.

Irma,

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STAVE
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Tamarac
FENCE
POSTS

We Stack Up

— OUR LUMBER against that of any other dealer in the country as to quality and efficiency. No matter what high sounding phrases and adjectives others use in recommending their own stuff, we're there with real lumber minus the high price.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

INVESTIGATION

shows that rentals consume between 15 and 20 per cent of the average wage earner's income. This is very important as history shows that social disorders increase when people are not properly housed.

THE LOW COST OF BUILDING

ultimately prove the real solution of this situation. Prices for lumber have now reached such a low point that there is no reason why anyone should longer put off building.

CALL AND SEE US FOR PRICES

Our yard is headquarters for everything in building material. Our experience is at your service and the class of material we carry is superior in every respect. Our Prices Are Right.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.

"Pioneer Lumber Dealers"

T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

IRMA,

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Alberta's Premier Jewelers

MAKE US YOUR JEWELRY HEADQUARTERS
WATCHES, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, Etc.
CUT GLASS, FANCY JEWELRY, CLOCKS, Etc.
SEND US YOUR WATCH & JEWELRY REPAIRS
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP, QUICK SERVICE

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When in Calgary Stop at —

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HOTEL ALEXANDRA

"THE HOUSE OF COMFORT"

Free Bus. Free Telephone Fire Proof
Rates — \$1 \$1.50 and \$2. With bath \$2 & \$2.50.
226 — 9th Ave. East.

Larson's Store

'The Store that serves you best'

Groceries

Fancy Hallowi Dates, in bulk 2 lbs. 25c
 Royal Crown Cream Cheese, 5 lb. bricks 45c lb.
 Sour Pickles, glass with patent top 50c
 Red Cross Dill Pickles Per Tin 35c
 Brunswick Sardine in oil 4 for 25c
 Maple Ridge & K. C. Pure Jam 4 lb. Tin 35c
 Fresh Roasted Peanuts 20c lb.
 Certo — for Jams and Jellies, with recipe book 40c per bottle
 Royal Purple Chick Food 4 lbs. for 25c
CALF MEAL — A blend of ground Linseed and other grain to replace cream for feeding, sold here at 3 lbs. for 25c
 Royal Yeast Cakes 2 for 15c

Dry Goods

A SALE OF — Dexter Silks and Corticelli mercerized Crochet Cotton. Ecru and White, nearly all numbers in stock. **Clearing at 3 balls 25c**
STEELCLAD GALATEA — Light and dark stripes, ideal for Boys Shirts and Kiddies Wear at 30c per yard.
GINGHAMS — English and Canadian made. "Mighty Good Stuff," and mighty good buy at 20c, 27c, and 35c per yard & up.
JAZZ CREPE — New Colors and Design, very smart combined with Black Sateen and Factory Cotton. 35c yard.
GIRLS SUMMER VESTS — Short Sleeves and Comfy Cut 30c and 35c
GIRLS & KIDDIES Cotton Jersey BLOOMERS — at 30c & 35c
CHILDREN'S TWILL COTTON WAISTS — reinforced with self material, has tabs with eyelets on either side. Price 60c
BOYS BLOOMER PANTS — Made from Heavy Grey Cotton Drill, belt loops, strap and buckle at knee Clearing at 85c and 95c
BOYS TWO-PIECE BALBRIGGAN — for Summer Wear, at 55c & 65c per Gar.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR — Two piece Balbriggan, cool and comfortable, and neat fitting at 65c 75c & 80c per Garment.
MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS & DRAWERS — will stand hard wear, at 75c & 95c per Garment
MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT UNION SUITS — Long and short sleeves, \$1.35, \$1.45, \$1.85, \$2.25 Suit
MEN'S ATHLETIC UNION SUITS — Very popular with young men \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50 per Suit

THE STORE OF COURTESY, SERVICE,
AND VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

Cash System

Manager T. A. Ledin.

For Cool Drinks --

ICE CREAM,

CONFECTIONERY,

AND CIGARS

MEALS ON SHORT ORDER AT ALL TIMES.
ROOMS FOR TRAVELLERS.

IRMA ICE CREAM PARLOR

Irma, - - Alberta.

Satisfied Customers

WORK COMING IN FROM AL-
READY A RADIUS OF .25 MILES
SPEAKS WELL OF THE SATISFIED
CUSTOMERS. ARE YOU ONE OF
THESE? IF NOT CALL IN AND LET
US KNOW YOUR TROUBLE AND
GET OUR OPINION AND PRICES
BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

E. L. Elford IRMA

Authorized Ford Service Station

IRMA MOTORS

Irma, Alberta

Main Street

Mr. G. A. Sasin made a business trip to Edmonton the first of the week

Mr. E. Robertson, provincial engineer in charge of roads in Irma Monday

Rev. G. Elliott and Mr. J. G. Elliott have been attending the Methodist Conference at Edmonton this week.

Mr. L. Hostrup has purchased the interest of his partner Mr. J. W. Graydon and is continuing the business under his own name.

The Village Council have let the contract for the town well which is being drilled on the lot north of the Municipal Office.

A meeting of the directors and those interested in the Irma Agriculture Society will be held at Irma, Saturday afternoon, June 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Graydon left last Monday for Edmonton, we understand Mr. Graydon is accepting a position as traveller with one of the Edmonton wholesale houses.

Mr. W. Thorpe and family left last Sunday for Vermilion. Mr. Thorpe moved to Irma two years ago to accept a position as accountant with the old Irma Co-operative Co. He is accepting a similar position with one of the leading stores at Vermilion.

There will be no paper issued for week of June 15th, as the editor and publisher expect to attend the convention of the Alberta Press Association at Jasper that week.

IRMA JUNIOR RED CROSS

The Irma Branch of the Junior Red Cross will serve tea Sunday, June 9th from 3 to 6 p. m., cafeteria style. Everybody come and help the kiddies. At the old Cream Office.

JARROW

Great interest was shown by the community on Arbour Day, by planting-trees and generally beautifying the Memorial Park, and the writer would suggest calling another "Bee" to clean up and to some extent beautify the Cemetery. Perhaps some of the community who have loved ones there will give this hint some consideration.

The tennis court is now completed, and this popular sport has taken a firm hold on the young folks.

Mrs. Faulkner and family have moved onto the Jamieson farm.

Stanley Bridgeman, our popular banker, has returned from his vacation in the north country, and reports having had a "whale of a time" with the exception of poor fishing.

The Mayor set a good example by religiously cleaning up his yard on May Day, if any residents have neglected this duty, please take notice.

Our Councillor has got an early start with road work and the road west from town to the cemetery is in a passable condition. He is very fortunate to have at his command this year, suitable men, who are experienced in making good roads.

The Sports Day for June 4th promises to be a great success, and the capable committee's who are in charge of the day's arrangements, speak well for its success. The needed rain has come and everything points to a bountiful harvest which will add to the pleasure after the heavy spring work.

Make a point of renewing acquaintances in Jarrow on June 4th. Sports from 1 p.m. Dance 8 p.m.

The Jarrow Memorial Park Committee are holding a Sports Day on June 4th at Jarrow. The usual attractions are on the list with a big dance in Comely's hall in the evening.

"JUST BECAUSE WE HAD A LITTLE RAIN"

By Weary Willie

Did you see the people happy in the country Tuesday Eve?

Did you hear them laughing loudly in their joy?

Did you see the moisture glisten on the many poplar leaves?

And the gladness in the eye of man and boy?

Did you notice how the menfolk set to work with fencer hands?

Did you see the brighter green among the grain?

Did you see the pools of water lying scattered on the land.

Could you count the smiling faces that were lifted to the sky.

To watch the flitting shadow of each cloud?

Did you note the look of ecstasy and rapture in the eye?

While each manly voice took on a note more loud?

You could hear the busy housewife fairly hopping round the stove.

While to every mind was brought the truth again—

"There's a Maker up in Heaven, who, with mercy, made this move"

—Just because we had a little rain.

NEW FELT
and
Straw Hats
for Men

QUALITY Merchandise

NEW
BOYS HATS
and CAPS

DRY GOODS

GALATEA

English Galateas, woven patterns that guarantee you fast colors and long wear. Extra value at per yard Special 25c

MUSLINS

Cross bar and Stripes in Muslins and Dimitys that make the nicest kind of Cool Crisp Dresses for old and for young, at 40c yd

CHAMBRAY

Heavy Shirting Chambray in Blue and in Grey, for Shirts or House Dresses they are splendid A full 36in. wide at 30c yard

PRINTS

A big lot of New Potters Perfect Prints, per yard 35c

MENS Work BOOTS

Hydro City Solid and All Leather Work Shoes
A lot of different models that were \$5.50 and \$5.75, all in one line now, all sizes in the lot, but not in each line.

SPECIAL \$4.95

WORK SHIRTS

Try a "Northern" the next time. A great big full sized shirt that is guaranteed to be perfect in Workmanship & Material

\$1.25 — \$2.00

BOY'S JERSEYS

Get a Jersey for the boy during the hot weather. More Comfortable and More Economical than shirts. All sizes and colors.

Each 50c

Buster Brown
HOSE
for BOYS

J. C. McFarland Co

DUTCHESS
PANTS
for Men
Guaranteed

Here and There

Seeding in Alberta was two weeks later this year than last.

A second party of Swiss immigrants recently arrived at St. John aboard the Melita and are en route for the West, where they will engage in agriculture.

Twenty-two thousand immigrants to Canada from the United States were inspected on trains and highway crossings at the 33 points from Port Arthur to Kingsgate, B.C., during March of this year.

To date the port of Vancouver has shipped or booked 17,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Orient and South America. The railroads expect at least 2,500,000 additional bushels to be shipped this way in the near future.

The memory of the early missionaries of the Oblate Order will be perpetuated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and several stations on the extensions of their lines between Kipawa and Quinze will bear names of early members of that organization which did so much for the colonization of the country.

There are thirteen new paper making machines being installed in Canadian paper mills this year. When erected and running full these machines will consume more than 350,000 additional cords of wood a year. Canada is already annually consuming and exporting more than 5,000,000 cords of pulpwood, representing the growth of a century or more on 1,250,000 acres of land.

A new service for motor tourists desiring to pass between the mainland and Vancouver Island has been inaugurated between Bellingham and Victoria. The Motor Princess, with a capacity for fifty automobiles and 250 passengers, plies twice daily between the ports. This boat is motor driven and the first of its kind to be operated on the Pacific side of the continent.

In 1922 Canada produced 2,418 tons of salt cake, valued at \$54,804, and 1,323 tons of Glauber salts valued at \$42,719, according to government figures. There are a number of immense deposits of Glauber salts in the province of Saskatchewan, which are at the present time only in the initial stages of development, but it is anticipated that the next few years will see a considerable increase in production.

The Canadian exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, to be held in London from April 20th to October 31st, 1924, is to be financed, controlled and directed by the Federal Government. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000. The two Canadian railroads are planning exhibits on adjoining sites, each with a floor space of 10,000 feet. The cost of the Canadian Pacific exhibit is estimated at \$300,000.



Cover Your Shingles
with
A
Stephens'
PRODUCT

For new shingles—
Stephens' Shingle STAIN

For old shingles—
Stephens' Shingle PAINT

On new shingles you want *Shingle Stain*.

But when shingles get weathered, they thicken up, become porous and absorbent—like blotting paper. That's when you want *Shingle Paint*—a new Stephens' product, remarkably successful, and exclusive to Stephens' manufacture.

Shingle Paint gives strong, brilliant, permanent color effects. It is particularly useful on new and old roofs alike, where color dominance counts.

An old black roof can be made Red, Green, or any color with *Stephens' Shingle Paint*. This cannot be accomplished with a stain.

Stephens' Dealers

GEO. L. MORROW
IRMA

HOLLOWAY BROS.
JARROW

P. J. WANGNESS
KINSELLA

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

You should try the OR. NGE
PEKOE QUALITY if you like a
tea of the very finest flavor.



"Every Lassie loves a Laddie,"
Every Laddie loves "Lassies,"
because this delicious blend
of finest Barbados Molasses
and Corn Syrup is so
good on bread and pan-
cakes, and makes such fine
finger snaps, cookies, etc.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED

HIDDEN GOLD

— BY —
WILDER ARTHUR

Canadian Rights Arranged With
Publishers: F. D. Goodchild & Co.
202 King St. West, Toronto.

(Continued)

"Yes," he nodded. "I believe it is."
"Somebody was here with Rose."
Her voice was a blend of attempted
confidence with pleading.

"My dear, I have painful news for
you."

"With Gordon?" The question was
almost a sob. "Who, father? Dorothy
Purnell?"

Helen dropped into a chair, and go-
ing to her, the Senator placed his
hands on her shoulders. She looked
shrunken, years older, with the bloom
of youth blighted as frost strikes a
flower, but even in the first and worst
moments of her grief there was dig-
nity in it. In a measure Rose Moran
had prepared her for the blow; he
and what she herself had seen of the
parishioner between Dorothy and
Gordon.

"You must be brave, my dear," her
father soothed, "because it is neces-
sary that you should know. Rose
came upon them here last night, in
each other's embrace, I believe, and
with the girl's help, Wade got the
upper hand."

"Are you sure it was Gordon?" Her
cold fingers held to his warm ones as
in her childhood days, when she had
run to him for protection.

"His quilt is there on the desk."

"But why should they have come
here, father—here of all places?
Doesn't that seem very improbable to
you?" That is what I can't under-
stand. Why didn't he go to her
house?"

"For fear of arrest, I suppose. Their
reason for coming here, you have
expressed. Helen, because it offered
them the safest refuge, at that time of
night, in Crawling Water. The event
has not been used at night since we
rented it, and besides Moran has been
doubtfully busy with me at the hotel. But
I don't say that was their sole reason
for coming here. The safe had been
opened, and doubtless their chief in-
terest was robbery."

She sprang to her feet and stood
facing him with flaming cheeks, griev-
ously hurt.

"WOMAN SUFFERED
FOR MONTHS"

Weak and Nervous. Made
Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

Webbwood, Ont.—"I was in a very
weak and run-down nervous condition,
always tired from the time I got up
until I went to bed. Sleep did not rest
me at all. My sister recommended
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound to me and others told me about
it, but it was from my sister's advice
that I took it. It did not take long
until I felt stronger. Headaches left
me and my appetite came back to me.
I am a farmer's wife and have many
things to do outside the house, such as
milking, looking after the poultry, and
other chores. I heartily recommend the
Vegetable Compound to all who have the
same trouble I had, for it is a fine medi-
cine for women."—Mrs. LOUIS F. ELIAS-
SEN, Hillcrest Farm, Webbwood, Ont.

Another Nervous Woman Finds Relief

Fort Huron, Michigan—"I suffered
for two years with pains in my side, and
if I worked very much I was nervous
and just as tired in the morning as when
I went to bed. I was sleepless all the day
and didn't feel like doing anything, and
was so nervous I would bite my finger
pails. One of my friends told me of
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound, and it helped me so much that I
soon felt fine."—Mrs. CHARLES REEHER,
601-14th St., Fort Huron, Mich.

Women who suffer from any feminine
ailment should try Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound.

W. N. U. 1472

you offer it to me, but that's all." His
wrinkled face twisted into a grin.
"You'll be reading it all one of these
days to pay for your honeymoonin', if
I read the signs right. Ain't that so,
now?" He laughed softly as Wade
flushed. "Shake, boy! Put 'er
there! I wish you all the luck that's
comin' to any white man, by the great
horned loads, I do!"

During the whole of the morning
they examined the creek bed and they
found signs of the yellow metal almost
everywhere. At one point,
Wade broke a knob of rock from the
face of the cliff, the under surface of
which was seams and streaked with
golden veins. Santry could scarcely
restrain himself; usually taciturn, he
was for once as light-hearted and joy-
ous as a boy. But on the way back
to the ranch-house he became serious.

"Say, ain't the bulk of that lode on
that forty-acre tract that you took up
as a timber claim?" he asked.

"Yes," Wade answered. "That is,
I think so. We can run over the
lines this afternoon and make sure."

"I reckon we'd better make sure,
and if it is you'll have to lay low until
you get your deed. Your home-
stead rights might be hard to claim
now that the mineral is in the
ground. Moran'll most likely keep
his mouth shut for reasons of his own,
and he may not know about your not
having proved up yet, but some other
jumper might get wise."

"I don't think any one around here
would count on digging to the lode."

"Wade replied thoughtfully. "Still, as
you say, we'd better be care-
ful. The police will keep 'em
haven't heard the last of Moran and
his crowd yet, not by a long way."

"He chuckled grimly. "I wonder if any-
body's cut him loose yet."

"I reckon they have, boy. He'll
keep monkeyin' around this territory
until he meets up with some fellow like
me, with a bad temper and a quick
gun hand, who'll make him good the
same way we aseter make good In-
junners."

Although they were now in sight of
the house and the men hanging about
it for the noon-day meal, Santry had
not relaxed his caution and his eyes
had picked out two moving dots in the
distance, which presently developed
into galloping horses. He smiled in-
stantly.

"Can't be nobody lookin' for
trouble," he observed, and presently
his eyes twinkled. "Take a good
look, boy. I reckon you know one of
'em, anyhow."

The horses came on rapidly, until
upon the foremost of them Wade
could see the fluttering skirt of a wo-
man, while the other, resembling
as belonging to Lem Trowbridge, even
before he could clearly make out the
rider.

"Tell the cook we'll have company
to dinner," Wade called to Santry as
he, untied a horse from the hitching
rack near the house, and rode off to
meet the newcomers.

With fine presence, Trowbridge,
when he saw him ride toward them,
drew his horse down to a walk, and as
he was directly in the rear when Dorothy
and Wade met.

"Mighty glad to see you," he greet-
ed her, "but that goes without say-
ing."

"Thanks," she responded, hoping
that he would attribute the heighten-
ed color of her cheeks to the exertion
of the ride. "We thought we'd risk
that to see how you were getting
along."

Despite her blush, that had come at
the recollection of his kiss the night
before, she still looked him straight in
the eyes, but with a sweet humility,
an attitude of surrender, which he
detected, and which touched him.
There was nothing bold about her
look, but an engaging womanliness,
which would have appealed to any de-
cent man, even while it stirred his
pulse. She wore a wide felt hat,
from beneath the brim of which her
hair floated, shaken out of its moor-
ings by the jolting of her gallop. A
flannel blouse, which was most be-
coming, and a divided skirt complet-
ed a sensible costume, which seemed
to Wade more attractive than any he
had ever seen in the East. She rode
with the straight silencers of the cat-
tle country, and sat her mount with
the grace of a born horsewoman.

"What's happened to Moran?" he
asked, waving his hat to Trowbridge,
as the latter rode toward them.

"He's out and around again. I saw
him this morning. He was an awful
sight. You must keep your eyes
open, Gordon, really you must. He'll
be more dangerous than ever now."

"Oh, I guess we've clipped his claws
for a while," he said lightly, unwilling
that she should be so anxious for his
safety, sweet though he found her
sympathy to be. "Hello, Lem!"

"Hello, yourself!" He shook
hands, the firm handshake of strong
men, and then all three rode on to-
gether to the house.

After dinner, the plainness of which
meant nothing to such appetites as
their outdoor living had aroused, they
sat on the porch, the men over their
cigarettes and Dorothy quite content
in the contemplation of the sweetness
which her heart had found.

"How are things going on your
place, Lem?" asked Wade.

"Badly, Gordon. That's one reason
I want to see you. Has your crowd
heard about the fight on my range?"

"You haven't?"

(To be continued)

In Los Angeles is a retail drug store
which occupies 15,000 square feet of
floor space and employs 100 clerks.

GIN
PILLS
FOR THE
KIDNEYS

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR
KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

240 R

"YOUR TEETH"

THE TOOTH BRUSH DRILL

By Res. Proctor McGee, M.D.,
D.D.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The size of the tooth brush, as well
as its shape, is a matter of personal
opinion. It would be reasonable to
use a large brush for a large mouth,
and a small brush for a small mouth.
The bristles should be of medium
stiffness and good quality. There
must, of course, be a dentifrice; this
may be any good tooth powder or
paste, or merely clean soap. A good
powder, however, is preferable to any
other dentifrice. One of the main
things is to brush the margins of the
gums.

Silk floss for cleansing between the
teeth is a splendid aid.

During the last eight years of school
dentist clinics in Cincinnati, the fol-
lowing tooth brush drill has been
worked out and is used successfully to
teach children how to clean their
teeth:

Attention—Hold brush up in right
hand at the height of the shoulder, in
front of child. (This is so as to be
able to see that the brush is clean.)

Upper Teeth—1. Place brush in
mouth, upper right, where the gum
and teeth join. Turn down towards
grinding surface eight times.

2. Brush upper front. Place on
gum and turn down eight times.

3. Brush upper left. Place brush
on gum, turn down eight times.

4. Brush upper right inside. Place
brush on gum and turn down eight
times.

5. Brush upper front inside. Place
brush vertically, brush down eight
times.

6. Brush upper left side. Place
brush on gum and turn down eight
times.

7. Place brush on grinding surface
of teeth, upper right, scrub forward
and back eight times.

8. Place brush on grinding surface
of teeth, upper left, scrub forward
and back eight times.

Lower Teeth—9. Place brush in
mouth, lower right, where the gum
and teeth join. Turn up towards
grinding surface eight times.

10. Brush lower front. Place on
gum, turn up eight times.

11. Brush lower left. Place brush
on gum, turn up eight times.

12. Brush lower right inside. Place
brush on gum, brush up eight times.

13. Brush lower front inside. Place
brush vertically, brush up eight times.

14. Brush lower left inside. Place
brush on gum, turn up eight times.

15. Place brush on grinding surface
of teeth, lower right, scrub forward
and back eight times.

16. Place brush on grinding surface
of teeth, lower left, scrub forward
and back eight times.

Attention—Hold brush up in right
hand. (See how clean the brush is
now.)

Last—See that each child's brush
is thoroughly rinsed with fresh water,
and put away in a clean place.

British Changing Naval Policy

Assigning Fleet to Stations for Pro-
tection of Trade Routes

A complete change in British naval
policy is announced in connection with
the construction of a naval base at
Singapore, for which the House of
Commons is being asked to vote ten
million pounds. The destruction of
the German navy makes concentration
in the North Sea unnecessary and the
British Admiralty is therefore rever-
ting to its former policy of assigning
the fleet to world stations chosen for
their strategic value in protecting the
trade routes.

The opponents of the policy claim
that the new scheme is an underhand
move to avoid Britain's treaty obli-
gation, but Col. Amery points out that
the wishes of the Dominions were a
strong factor in influencing the Gov-
ernment's decision. The question of
what and how the several constituent
members of the Empire may con-
tribute to the Singapore and other
trade bases will certainly be discus-
ed at the forthcoming imperial con-
ference.

Million Dollar Bank Structure

Announcement has been made that
a banking syndicate of Cleveland,
Ohio, has planned to erect a 14-story
building in the downtown section of
Toronto. The structure will cost \$1,-
000,000, and the ground floor will be
occupied by a bank, while the upper
section will contain clubs, banking fa-
cilities, etc.

A little dog, which belonged to
Nurse Edith Bell, at the home of
her execution, died recently in Brus-
sels. Its body has been brought to
London with other stuffed "notable
canines" in the Zoological Department
of the British Museum.

A strong white fur, of greatest im-
portance to textile industries, is now
obtainable from the beaks of pine-
apples.

SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages

Britain Buys Canadian Cars

According to reliable information
Canada supplied 1,531 of the 2,925 au-
tomobiles imported by Great Britain
during the month of January, as com-
pared with 216 furnished by the United
States, 205 by France and 49 by
Italy.

This Little Earth

Our Planet Appears to be insignificant
in Comparison to Other Worlds

Professor Albert A. Michelson, of
the University of Chicago, has been
applying his yardstick to the stars
again. He announces that Antares,
of the constellation of Scorpio, has
a diameter of 120,000,000 miles. It
was Professor Michelson who brought
the star Betelgeuse off the astronom-
ers' charts, and into the focus of
public attention when he computed its
diameter at 300,000,000 miles.

The astronomers never seem to
discover anything that can add to our
local planetary pride. Each new an-
nouncement of theirs gives added
strength to man's awareness that his
not was cast in one of the most obscure
and inconspicuous members of the uni-
verse, on a ball that measures 8,000
miles through at the equator.

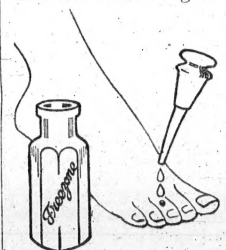
So far as these figures mean any-
thing to us it may be supposed that
if the earth were hammered flat, as
you might hammer a buckshot, it
would look about as large against
the surface of Antares as the buck-
shot would if you plastered it on the
side of the United States Shipping
Board's Leviathan.

The sun quite evidently is begin-
ning to sink over the ivy-covered
columns that the inhabitants of the
grubby little planet are drawing be-
tween him and the really big stars.
His warmth for the earth, another
astronomer informs us, has recently
cooled as much as 3 or 4 per cent,
producing a possibility of summer
frosts.

If the astronomers persist in their
propaganda for the remotest stellar
districts the morale of our own mi-
nute solar system may be seriously
impaired.—New York Herald.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little
"Freezone" on an aching corn, instead
of that corn plaster, then shortly
you lift it right off with fingers.
Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of
"Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient
to remove every hard corn, soft corn,
or corn between the toes, and the cal-
luses, without soreness or irritation.

The deposits of nickel near Sudbury,
Ont., were discovered in 1855 by Mr.
McConnell, while looking for the num-
ber for the Canadian Pacific Railway,
then in course of construction.

Children Cry for Fletcher's



Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children.

"Foods" specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine
is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared
for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of
a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children
that brought Castoria before the public after years of research,
and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30
years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric,
Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains
neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its
age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has
been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency,
Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising
therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids
the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Summer Excursion Fares

PACIFIC COAST

Through Canadian Rockies—a few days at Jasper Park Lodge (open June 1 to Sept. 30) in Jasper National Park—Mt. Robson Park—Magnificent Ocean Voyage between Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

W. J. QUINLAN, Dist. Pass. Agt. Winnipeg, Man.

ROUND TRIP

TICKETS on Sale Daily to Sept. 30th. Final return October 31st.

—Ask the Local Agent For Full Information as to fares, reservations, etc., or write

W. STAPLETON, Dist. Pass. Agt. Saskatoon, Sask.

EASTERN CANADA

All-rail and lake-and-rail choice of routes—see Toronto, visit Niagara Peninsula—the Thousand Islands—Quaint old Quebec—sail down the St. Lawrence—the Maritime Provinces in summer.

J. MADILL, Dist. Pass. Agt. Edmonton, Alta.

Superior Service
Coast to Coast

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

FAST TIME
DIRECT LINE

Announcement--

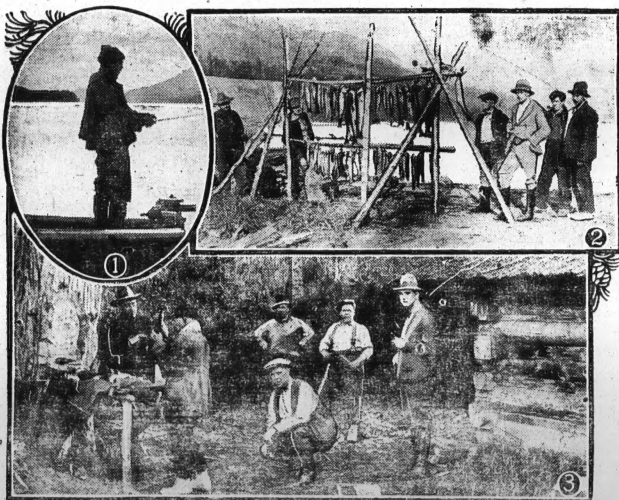
HAVING PURCHASED the interest of Mr. Grayden my partner, I am now prepared to serve you at a minimum cost with anything we have been handling in Groceries, Gents Wear, Shoes, etc. I solicit your patronage and will guarantee satisfaction and low prices.

Lauritz Hostrup

GENERAL MERCHANT

Irma, Alberta.

Cariboo and Caribou



1. Casting on Quesnel Lake; 2. A fair morning's catch; 3. Cleaning the gun for the hunt.

WHAT is one of the finest big game and fishing sections of North America and one of the last great stands for big game, lies within easy reach of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Here, as nowhere else on the continent, are found in abundance the bear, grizzly, brown and black, the moose and caribou, and the wary mountain goat and sheep. The cougar is often seen and heard and the smaller fur-bearing animals make a trappers paradise of this vast virgin territory. As will be seen from the picture above, the fishing is superlatively good. It is the fishing country of the west.

"Who is the man with soul so dead and bent on irksome chores, who hath not sometime to him said, 'I'll seek the Great Outdoors'?" Each year an increasing number of hunters and fishermen are absorbed by the district, but so vast and extensive is it, that there are yet parts of it that have never been visited by the hunter and streams that have never had a line thrown over them. To reach the Cariboo district one usually leaves the railway at Ashcroft from

which place, arrangements having previously been made, one starts out by automobile over the famous Cariboo road to Quesnel Lake, Harpers Camp, Horseshoe Lake or one of the numerous camping sites. The road, which winds among the foothills for hundreds of miles, climbs to an elevation of 5,000 feet and drops gradually to below the 2,300 foot level by the lakes. It was made famous by the horde of gold seekers who passed over it in the days of '49. The old road houses built in those days are still there, and while many of them are used as headquarters for the large ranches in the district they afford simple but comfortable accommodation on the trip.

From the camps one can just paddle along the still, black, green bordered streams and lakes over which the snow capped ranges tower, or one can sit at ease by the camp fire and watch the sun sink behind the hills set ablaze with its glory, listening the while to the soft rustle of the wind in the tree tops and the gentle plashing of the water on the crags. If one is of a more aggressive nature one can, accompanied by a

careful and well tried guide, strike through the wilderness in search of its natural denizens, or, armed with rod, fly and other bait, angle to the hearts content. One may spend weeks, making short trips by boat, canoe, or saddle horse, fishing in the lakes and streams, near by, and setting back to camp each night, or travel with the necessities for wilderness and commune with the wilds for days or weeks at a time.

The Cariboo hunting and fishing grounds are located in the Great Interior Plateau, lying between the Rockies and the Cascades, east of the Fraser River. Ashcroft, the jumping off place is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific 270 miles east of Vancouver. Equipment for trips can be purchased there or at one of the various hunting centres in the district close by. Guide and outfitting companies cater to every need and the "Cariboo" and other lodges adequately care for the wants of the business or professional man who does not care for an extended hunting or fishing trip but desires to get away from something or everything for a while.

Here and There

An addition to the Canadian Pacific Montreal-Toronto train service is a nightly train each way, making six trains every night between the two cities. The increase was found necessary on account of the heavy tourist traffic to Montreal from the West.

The opinion of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands and Forests, British Columbia, is that "Canada can absorb at least 300,000 people annually, and this number can come on indefinitely. There is no limit to the requirements of the country. As many as we can get are wanted."

Nova Scotia is endeavoring to arrange an "old home" month during July or August of 1922, and it is expected that many from distant parts of Canada and the United States will visit the towns of their origin during the festival period set apart.

Incomparable Lake Louise has achieved new fame. The makers of the Gray-Dort car have put out a model in a new color which they term "Lake Louise Blue." It is of a lovely green-blue, and if it has caught anything of the glorious gleam of Canada's most beautiful mountain lake it should be a popular color for other than motor cars.

Big Bill, the last surviving buffalo at the Pinafore Park Zoo, St. Thomas, was recently shot. The animal had been suffering for some time from the same malady which carried off his mate a few months ago. Big Bill was said to have been the finest specimen of buffalo east of the Government Park at Wainwright, Saskatchewan.

Albert Steedwell, Canadian Pacific Railway engineer at Fort William, has a streaked dog that is a wolf killer. Mr. Steedwell has a farm at Upsala, and while visiting the farm the dog routed out a brush wolf and chased it. During the subsequent battle one could hardly tell which was dog and which was wolf. Mr. Steedwell, warning to the assistance of his pet and together they finished the wolf.

T. W. McKenzie, Canadian Pacific Railway agent at Rosemary, Alberta, has received letters patent on a device for locking the possible automobiles. It is so constructed that when the switch is thrown off the car is automatically locked, thereby eliminating the possibility of an owner leaving his car unprotected. The device cannot be operated nor the car started by an unauthorized person without causing an alarm.

The number of persons killed or injured while trespassing on railroad tracks were 50 per cent, less in 1922 than the average of the preceding fifteen years. The figures are 5,300 for nine months of 1922 compared with 10,756, the average for the previous year, according to an announcement made by the Safety Section of the American Railroad Association. The reduction in casualties is claimed to be due to the improved policing by the roads and to success of the Safety First movement.

From September 1 to March 31 inclusive, the Canadian Pacific Railway has transported to Vancouver 7,884 cars of grain, representing 11,685,328 bushels of wheat. During the same period the movement amounted to 2,802 cars or 3,967,632 bushels. From the beginning of the crop season 1921-22, 13,771,320 bushels had been exported from Vancouver, of which 11,128,620 went to the United Kingdom, 2,242,400 to the Orient and 200,400 to South America. Last year during the same period export amounted to 5,000,000 bushels.

No limit will be set to the help to be offered to new settlers in the agricultural sections of the province of Quebec, according to Premier Taschereau. The latest government provision is to pay colonists at the rate of \$4.00 per acre for land cleared on their colonization lots since 1920. \$7,000,000 have been voted for provincial colonization.

The decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to scrap agreements of sale with 30,000 Canadian farmers in the west and enter into new contracts with them, extending over 34 years on an amortization basis, will affect agreements of a value of approximately \$100,000,000, and relieve many farmers of heavy, pressing debts.

The new motor ferry operated between Victoria, B.C., and Bellingham, Wash., develops a speed of 14 knots in adverse weather. This motor driven vessel, recently launched, is the first of its class to be used in this service and the first to be added to the Canadian Pacific fleet. It has a capacity for 50 automobiles.

Abraham Martin, first Scotch settler in Canada, first King's Pilot on the St. Lawrence and first farmer on the Plains of Abraham, who were named after him, has been honored by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., at Quebec by the erection of a granite shaft. Hon. Alvaire David, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, officiated at the unveiling ceremony recently.

Two thousand Canadian Red Men are expected to participate in the Calgary Stampede and to come on to Banff for their celebrations and pow-wow on the Indian Days, July 16th and 17th, during which the citizens of Banff will get as much Poppy racing, wrestling on horseback, shooting with the bow and arrow, tent-pitching and other authorized contests as among the features.

PICTURESQUE SKEENA ROUTE To Pacific Coast.



The changing panorama of mountains and valleys along the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers of Central British Columbia, holds the traveller's constant attention as areas of supreme scenic grandeur unfold themselves as the train skirts valleys and rivers, or winds around mountains, bringing to view quaint Indian villages, with Totem poles of the tribes, or here and there salmon canneries or mining towns. Interest alternates rapidly along this portion of the Canadian National Railways. Bulkley Gate and Bulkley Canyon are features of great interest, whilst the Bulkley Valley is characterized by its wealth of agricultural land comprising the fertile valley of Central British Columbia.

IMPERIAL OIL CO. FIND DISPOSES OF CONTENTION THAT MADISON LIMESTONE AT 2,500 FOOT LEVEL ON ALBERTA SIDE

The Imperial No. 1 well, five miles west of Coutts, which has brought forth the best showings of crude oil thus far on the Canadian end of the Sweetgrass dome, will be plugged with a packer in an effort to shut off the water. When this is done the extent of the oil will be ascertainable. Oil circles in the city are jubilant over the Imperials' discovery. That they secured a nice flow of good quality light oil at 2,525 feet is established. Several barrels were brought out of the hole in the baler, it is understood, and samples were bottled for test purposes. Just what the well would have made at 2,525 feet is not known.

What is the significance of the find? This question was put to a number of oil men in the city Saturday morning. The consensus of opinion here is that it restores absolute confidence in the southern Alberta field. It proves that somewhere in the south country there is a pool of oil. It also proves that the Madison line is not around the 2,500-foot depth, as some have supposed, but more like 800 or 1,000 feet beyond that horizon, which improves the prospects of the McLean-Mitchell and other wells drilling on the quarantine.

The oil in the Imperial well is believed to have been encountered at the base of the Kotelany sands, just above the Ellis formation. Much of the oil in the Montana field is found in the first named formation, whereas other wells have brought in production in the Ellis. Gordon Campbell has always looked with favor on the west side of the field. Four and a half miles south of the Imperial well, the Sparian Oil Co. of Vancouver, is drilling. The results of their test will be awaited with interest. They are drilling in the S. E. quarter of section 28-37-2W.

It was learned today that George Muir, formerly head driller for the Coutts-Sweet Grass-Oils, Ltd., has been awarded the contract for the sinking of the test well on the McKellar lease in the Quarantine Station. It is understood that the McKellar interests have acquired this acreage and will give it a thorough test.

51 Wells in Field
At the present time there are 54 producing oil wells in the Kevin-Sunburst field, seven producing gas wells three wells producing water in commercial amounts, 18 dry holes, 45 drilling wells including validation holes and 38 sites up or authorized locations, making a total of 165.

Recent completions include the Homan State well, section 16-35-2W,

drilled in by the Mutual Oil company. This well should be good for better than 100 barrels, it is said. The hole is now full of oil. Another completion is the Waite No. 1 well, which reached the top of the Ellis sand at 1,528. More than 100 barrels of oil were baled out of the hole without diminishing it.—Lethbridge Herald.

U. F. A. SERVICE A WEEK FROM SUNDAY

On Sunday, June 2nd, Rev. Mr. Elliott will be away and J. R. Love, M. L. A. will have charge of the service at the different appointments which will be held at U. F. A. Sunday. Services will be held at the following places: Ross School, 11:30 a. m.; Alma Mater, 2 p. m.; Roseberry 3:30 p. m.; Irma 8 p. m. Everybody welcome.

SECOND ANNUAL PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR

—TO THE—
Pacific Coast
THROUGH CANADIAN ROCKIES

Unusual opportunities of seeing western Canada and the Pacific Coast under most favorable conditions and at minimum expense.

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves Edmonton July 7th via Canadian National Railways, connecting with S.S. "Prince Rupert" from Prince Rupert July 9th.

STOPS MADE AT WATROUS, SASKATOON, WAINWRIGHT, EDMONTON, JASPER NATIONAL PARK, MT. ROBSON, PRINCE GEORGE, KITWANGA, TERRACE, PRINCE RUPERT, VANCOUVER.

If desired Victoria may be made destination of ticket.

CHOICE OF ROUTES RETURNING

Apply Local Agent for further particulars or write—

J. MADILL, Dist. Pass. Agent, Edmonton.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS